CS 595: Assignment #3

Due on Thursday, October 2, 2014 $Dr\ Nelson\ 4{:}20PM$

VICTOR NWALA

CS 595 (1	Dr Nelson	4:20PM):	Assignment #3
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Figure 1: downloadPage.py at work

Problem 1

1. Download the 1000 URIs from assignment #2. "curl", "wget", or "lynx" are all good candidate programs to use. We want just the raw HTML, not the images, stylesheets, etc.

Listing 1: Python script to download html pages

```
import hashlib
from hashlib import md5
import os

fh = open("UniqueURLS.txt",'r')

for line in fh:
    url=line
    url=url.replace('\n','')

def computeMD5hash(message):
    m = hashlib.md5()
    m.update(message)
    return m.hexdigest()

hashMessage = computeMD5hash(url)
    print hashMessage
    os.system("wget -0 /home/vnwala/Html/" + hashMessage + ".txt "+ url)
```

This script downloads html pages, saves them in text files and places them in a folder called Html. The files are also saved with their respective md5 encrypted names.

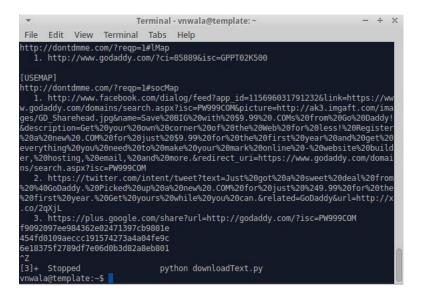


Figure 2: downloadText.py at work

Listing 2: Python script to get text from html pages

```
import hashlib
from hashlib import md5
import os

fh = open("UniqueURLS.txt",'r')

for line in fh:
    url=line
    url=url.replace('\n','')

def computeMD5hash(message):
    m = hashlib.md5()
    m.update(message)
    return m.hexdigest()

print hashMessage = computeMD5hash(url)
print hashMessage
    os.system("lynx -dump -force_html " + url+ " > /home/vnwala/TextFiles/" + hashMessage +".processed"+ ".txt ")
```

This script downloads the text content of all the urls and stores the with the md5 names into a file.

Listing 3: Python script store URI and their md5 names

```
import hashlib
from hashlib import md5
import os
```

```
Terminal - vnwala@template: ~
                                                                                   - + ×
    Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
                          9e8fe467329c477c1f251c2623b6dea3
     //www.justgo.com/
 ttp://www.reverbnation.com/christianmcee
                                                     86669f7764ed1534373ea60af56211f6
ttp://mobile.livemixtapes.com/mixtapes/26470/dash-o-a-star-is-born.html
a995fd14ec2fc500a2d9300051ffb3
https://twitter.com/sweetrhythms/status/513849350691098624/photo/1
                                                                                 80dda191
9230b7e45302be0fcf0cc158
https://twitter.com/lmao/status/477951786427629568/photo/1
 ttps://twitter.com/hermncrab/status/513849353346093056/photo/1 08cbe01b29b2484c
d73d91f00bf46bc
                          f13b70ce855a78251017a2fdce42815f
nttp://thecure.com
ttp://www.reverbnation.com/play_now/21726886?utm_campaign=a_public_songs&utm_me
abe522b0991d31c835f28ac5e152ae88
                                                     e89d9b2f5efcf9159e5ac786244cf494
                                   ca967b9dc521c0e22dbb8de2c4b1cf57
nttp://500px.com/varghese
http://instagram.com/antonella_villamayor 49576879
http://instagram.com/antonella_villamayor 49576879
http://www.kongos.com 4dacle2be3b766b08175771bbe969cf6
                                                     495768790e3c94b4b95cabbdb8d7e9dd
                                   c99a4b7d42ec5c551c76d8738f412198
 ttp://portalmie.com/eventos_/ 2925cb9d26feda033931de1f475e4356
                                           6e2bca3760baa8217be878ad0110e324
d37657f9fd68e670b6dcf197264b754a
ttp://meunepente.wordpress.com/
ttp://symphonysoldier.tumblr.com/#_=
http://www.treetopent.com fa044
```

Figure 3: getHashes.py at work

```
fh = open("UniqueURLS.txt",'r')

for line in fh:
    url=line
    url=url.replace('\n','')

def computeMD5hash(message):
    m = hashlib.md5()
    m.update(message)
    return m.hexdigest()

hashMessage = computeMD5hash(url)

i = url +"\t"+hashMessage
    print i
    saveFile = open("hashes.txt",'a')
    saveFile.write(i)
    saveFile.write('\n')
    saveFile.close()
```

This script converts URIs to md5 encryption and stores the mapping.

Problem 2

2. Choose a query term (e.g., "shadow") that is not a stop word (see week 4 slides) and not HTML markup from step 1 (e.g., "http") that matches at least 10 documents (hint: use "grep" on the processed files). If the term is present in more than 10 documents, choose any 10 from your list. (If you do not end up with a list of 10 URIs, you've done something wrong).

```
Terminal - vnwala@template: ~
                                                                          - + X
     Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
0.00014585764294
                       /home/vnwala/TextFiles/2c52d7a77747138e337e3d2435d403ba
processed.txt
0.016967126193 /home/vnwala/TextFiles/50b726e0d5aeb66688f73b10117be629.processe
.00256574727389
                       /home/vnwala/TextFiles/09147b6690ec0c5b0b83eba13e4b27b7
                       /home/vnwala/TextFiles/98e08de95b2f838ce86ad8fe6d531149
.000461680517082
                       /home/vnwala/TextFiles/5f27de776cd42edccac3ed211e9f0e25
0.00276625172891
rocessed.txt
 .0505050505051 /home/vnwala/TextFiles/ef3233aefb731961481a983814b8f282.processe
 .0013698630137 /home/vnwala/TextFiles/5aeb3f836d2dbff5f2d089e579c20179.processe
0.00852272727273
                       /home/vnwala/TextFiles/60ef33641f9e8ce4acb40d4945e5b98e
processed.txt
0.00818330605565
                       /home/vnwala/TextFiles/d99ad83b5dd731fa2b935f54dd8b3ad7
 rocessed.txt
 .00119474313023
                       /home/vnwala/TextFiles/79bab0513d7b21db234b6a64ba9693d1
 0011135857461 /home/vnwala/TextFiles/b7ece360eea5af79287calbda7f8a42f.processe
 .00121533532206
                       /home/vnwala/TextFiles/1c1ca94e56bdaafc57beefca5108bcc3
 rocessed, txt
```

Figure 4: wordCount.py at work

Listing 4: Python script to calculate TF (wordCount.py)

```
import os
   import glob
   import subprocess
   import re
   from decimal import *
   fh = glob.glob("/home/vnwala/TextFiles/*.txt")
   for line in fh:
        url=line
        url=url.replace('\n','')
10
        proc = subprocess.Popen(["wc -w " + url], stdout=subprocess.PIPE, shell=True)
           (out, err) = proc.communicate()
        index = out.find(" ")
        index = out[:index]
        proc = subprocess.Popen(["grep -c 'football' " + url], stdout=subprocess.PIPE,
15
            shell=True)
           (out, err) = proc.communicate()
        number = out
        number=number.replace('\n','')
        if (number > "0" and index > "0"):
             TF = (float (number) / int (index))
             k = str(TF) + ' \t' + url
             print k
             saveFile = open('tpCal.txt','a')
             saveFile.write(k)
25
             saveFile.write('\n')
             saveFile.close()
```

This script get the total word count of my text file, queries the word "football" in all the text files, it then calculates TF for each file by diving the frequecy of the word (football) by the total word count for each file and stores the result.

To calculte IDF, I used searched for the word "football", I got 381,000,000 results. Still using the assumption that 20 billion pages are indexed by Bing:

IDF = logarithm to the base of 2 0f the result of (20,000,000,000/381,000,000)

IDF = 5.71407

I chose 10 URI randomly and ranked them. The table displays ranking from the highest to the lowest.

Table 1: URL RANKING

TF-IDF	TF	IDF	URI	
0.078060999	0.0136612021858	5.71406519205585	http://npcironmen.com	
0.046759947	0.00818330605565	5.71406519205585	5 http://www.maxpreps.com/national/national.htm	
0.044381088	0.00776699029126	5.71406519205585	http://qoly.jp	
0.028244428	0.00494296577947	5.71406519205585	http://www.chelseafc.com	
0.006363106	0.0011135857461	5.71406519205585	http://www.eonline.com	
0.005771783	0.0010101010101	5.71406519205585	http://twinsdaily.com/	
0.0029198084	0.00051098620337	5.71406519205585	http://www.cracked.com	
0.002835764	0.00049627791563	5.71406519205585	$\rm http://www.latimes.com/entertainment/$	
0.0026380726	0.00046168051708	5.71406519205585	${ m http://vkdiz.ru}$	
0.0008334401	0.00014585764294	5.71406519205585	http://www.lazywrita.com	

Problem 3

3. Now rank the same 10 URIs from question #2, but this time by their PageRank. Use any of the free PR estimaters on the web, such as:

http://www.prchecker.info/check_page_rank.php

http://www.seocentro.com/tools/search-engines/pagerank.html

http://www.checkpagerank.net/

To answer this question, I used http://www.prchecker.info/check_page_rank.php, to check the ranks of the respective URIs. The table displays ranking from the highest to the lowest.

Table 2: URL RANKING USING http://www.prchecker.info/check_page_rank.php

URI	PAGE RANK	NORMALIZED VALUES
http://www.maxpreps.com/national/national.htm	8/10	1
http://www.chelseafc.com/	7/10	0.875
http://www.latimes.com/entertainment/	7/10	0.875
http://www.eonline.com	7/10	0.875
http://www.cracked.com	6/10	0.75
http://qoly.jp	5/10	0.675
http://twinsdaily.com/	4/10	0.5
${ m http://vkdiz.ru}$	2/10	0.25
http://npcironmen.com	0/10	0
http://www.lazywrita.com	0/10	0

Comparing both ranking schemes in 2 and 3, of the URIs I noticed they were not the same but in some way consistent except few exceptions. Some links rank high on both methods, some intermediate on both and others low, even if their ranking positions differ. I observed that links which have not been indexed by google

do not have a page rank using the PageRank scheme. Also the ranking system of this scheme is based on counting the number and quality of links to a page, hence giving them a rank in their order of importance.

Check PAGE RANK of Web site pages Instantly

In order to check pagerank of a single web site, web page or domain name, please submit the URL of that web site, web page or domain name to the form below and click "Check PR" button.



Figure 5: PAGE RANK SCREEN SHOT